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Refers to Senator's Defeat at Polls, Dares Him Seek 'Truth' in France.

Holds Up Three Evils: Attacks Turkish Barbarism, German Revenge and Russian Anarchy.

Answers His Critics: Says Militarism Saved the World and Americans Should Not Complain.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald.
BOSTON, Nov. 24.—In Tremont Temple this afternoon Georges Clemenceau gave the United States specific advice as to what it could do toward unseparating Europe. He wants us to take part in the Near East conference at Lausanne, where we now have only an observer.

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Turkey is represented at Lausanne, and Clemenceau appeared to be even more apprehensive about the Turks than about Germany. "The greatest misdeed of people that have ever been heard of," he said. "Turkish barbarism, German revenge and Russian anarchy. These are our problems. I simply tell you there is nothing that can stop this present combination but England, France and America together."

Clemenceau may be tilting at windmills, but his Boston audience, Charles N. Elliot, President Lowell of Harvard and all the intellectuals who could squeeze into a hall seating 2,100 persons were there—took him, quite seriously as he phrased his plea for American solidarity and gave what he said were the facts upon which he bases it. He was all eagerness and gentle eloquence.

Earlier in the day he had replied to the criticism of Senators Borah and Hitchcock, and at Tremont Temple he undertook to answer the demands reported from Berlin in The New York Herald this morning that Germany is manufacturing munitions of war.

Says Cannon Were Found.
Holding up several small slips of printed paper, which he said is "not intended for you," he thus went back to the Germans: "They say they don't fabricate guns, and of course they don't fabricate guns, as you fabricate sugar and steel, openly. But if they don't fabricate, tell me why, on the fifteenth of July, 1921, in one manufactory that I know, the officers of the allied armies discovered 150 tubes of cannon, 100,000, enough to arm two corps. Here is the evidence."

Clemenceau waved the paper, but did not identify it.

"Groups of cannon by the hundreds, 500,000, and so many more. I can spend all my time doing this, but there is something that is quite enough to judge from. The thing that proves it is that they made an agreement with Russia at Rapallo, and now we know that the great arms manufactory at Pottsdorf is working under the direction of Krupp, the great armament man."

"We still have a moral and you will hear of it more and more again. I will tell you. Isn't it clear enough that German officers, without soldiers, in time of peace are infiltrated in Russia, where there are many men without officers, and are drilling them?"

Says Lausanne Awaits Yankee.
As to what he wants America to do—the first step to show that it stands with Russia and England—Clemenceau said: "It is the very simplest thing in the world. There is at Lausanne a conference in which England and France are supposed to agree to meet with Germany. Let the Yankee come and say: 'Good day, gentlemen; is there a seat for me?' They will give him an armchair. They are all waiting for him. Never were circumstances better. Go there and you will meet the Eastern question which is causing trouble to the world for the last 500 years, and you will do more. You will settle it because you can do it because the presence of America in Europe again will tell the Germans that they can't go further than certain limits and because everybody will understand that there is a moral and material force who is to take possession of the world, not for domination, but for freedom."

"Turkish barbarism, German revenge and Russian anarchy—these are our problems. As to Russia, well, I have been mistaken about them. I have been deceived. Worse still, the Germans are very good at drilling that kind of men."

Warns of Moslem Menace.

"When I speak of the Rhine there is not only France. The Turks have come back, and England, France and America must advise. They have no time to quarrel. They must get united against a common foe. You heard that the Turk came to Vienna. Don't you know what that means? I tell you, yes, you do know. President Wilson has not forgotten it. He wanted to emancipate those Christian mandates in Armenia. America refused it. England refused it, and the Armenians have been massacred by the millions."

"Therefore, without making things blacker than they are, I tell you we might be facing, if you do not take care, the greatest crisis in the world. The light has been the greatest. Let us be warned. I simply tell you there is nothing that can stop this present combination but England, France and America together."

Gov. Cox and Francis L. Higginson, Jr., accompanied Clemenceau into the crowded auditorium, while Boston cheered without reserve. He began his address by speaking of his visit to Boston in his early manhood. Then he said:

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Clemenceau Will Attend Harvard-Yale Game

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BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Georges Clemenceau will see the Yale-Harvard game at New Haven tomorrow. He decided this himself. He was to have stayed in Boston until Sunday morning, but this morning he said to his entourage:

"I cannot resist any longer. We shall go to New Haven. The Boston crowd, P. L. Higginson, Jr., got the tickets, which at such an hour is a miracle."

Clemenceau will leave here at 8 A. M. To-morrow night he will return to New York. At 3:30 P. M. Sunday he will depart for Chicago.

No special program had been arranged for his Boston sojourn. Tomorrow, he was to have given a sightseeing. He feels that football is a sight. Marshal Poch attended the Yale-Princeton game at New Haven last year.

liberty," as Woodrow Wilson called them. We are not going to deny them a place in history."

"Now those black soldiers were always more or less occupying towns in France and always got along perfectly with the white French people. Even I should say their discipline is stricter than any white troops."

"So I have seen papers of German propaganda which I suppose Mr. Hitchcock has seen. I can plainly say they are so many lies."

"The day before I left Paris I heard these stories would be employed to prove me an ignorant man. So I asked the official people to give me plain information."

The answer was that there had been only one established case of a Senegalese having mistreated a German woman. He was cashiered and sentenced by a military tribunal."

Sent to Relieve White Troops.
The reason black troops were sent into the occupation zone at first, Clemenceau said, was to provide a few months of home leave for the white troops "that had stood the fire for years until America could come, and were rather exhausted."

"It would be more objectionable to the Germans than to the French in whose towns they had been garrisoned. When we learned that they were ordered to leave, we were more of a surprise because they employed black troops, and if they did not bring them to the front it was because no means of transport could be taken out. They did find means to invade Belgium with blacks."

Then Clemenceau came to Senator Borah's statement that he, Clemenceau, was responsible for most of Europe's woes, because of the Treaty of Versailles. Declaring that the criticism was exactly opposite to the truth, he said, where he was assailed for not demanding enough, he continued:

"Let those who say I asked too much go to Europe, let them bring their German troops, let them settle in there where it can be seen."

"Moreover, if too much was asked at Versailles, which I do not believe, yet 57 per cent of the world's population, without my assent and out of my power."

Ending the interview, Clemenceau declared that he did not believe in America had been "greater than I was entitled to expect."

"I was received as a friend, as a son," he said. "Whatever happens in the end, I never will forget it. But while expressing my deep gratitude to all, I dare say I'd like to have a little more plain assent to some of my arguments."

the audience, "that I can entertain you for only ten minutes more."

Many voices still adorned with massive carved and brightly colored coats of arms of the kingdoms and principalities that formed the German empire, he said, he had been taken to a gallery. In the diplomatic tribune sat the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton, who was among the earliest to arrive. Clemenceau was seated in the top row of the front row, and he wrote what you please. They said, "What is that word?" He said, "It is Union. By Union he means democracy. At that time that was a real democracy in the world, a union between the democracies of the world."

There must be somebody who does the first act. I do not even ask that. Let me conclude that official and governmental machinery are a necessary—no, I don't know whether I should say good or bad, but I think so much of them as of the plain, poor, common people of whom dear old Abraham Lincoln said, 'they are certainly those that I love most because he has made so many of them.'"

As Clemenceau finished and waved his hand everybody in the audience got up, showed their respect by clapping, and the stage let him into the wings.

This morning he cried, "This is too much," when he learned that the highest unexplored peak of the Rockies in Canada had been named Mr. Clemenceau.

At the State House yesterday a woman got through the crowd to his side. "Do you know me?" she asked. "Of course I do," he said. "You are Nellie Skinner. I'm going to kiss you right now. Kissing the babe is good, but you—you were one of my best pupils."

Mrs. Skinner was a member of a class in French literature which Clemenceau taught in New York fifty-four years ago.

YOUNG REAGANS' RH REPAIRS POLICY

Tells the Reichstag Germany Must Have Four Years' Moratorium.

WANTS FOREIGN LOAN: Communists Jeer Chancellor, Calling Him 'Stinnes' Overseer.'

HOPES FOR AID OF U. S. Address Stirs No Enthusiasm, but Confidence Vote Is Expected.

By LINCOLN EYRE.
Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald. New York Herald Bureau. Berlin, Nov. 24.

Chancellor William Cuno went before the Reichstag this afternoon, and in a matter of fact speech lasting three-quarters of an hour, told the representatives of the republic they might count upon him to carry out the policy laid down in the Wirth Cabinet's proposal of November 13 for the stabilization of the mark by a four years' moratorium on reparations, and a foreign loan partly supported by the Reichsbank's gold and domestic reforms.

Neither the oratory of the new Cabinet chief nor the substance of his utterances, the nature of which was a foregone conclusion, inspired great enthusiasm. In the debate that followed and which will be continued and probably concluded to-morrow, the central and ultranationalist groups took a noncommittal position.

While the Socialist spokesman denounced the Cuno Cabinet as an instrument of capitalism and insisted that Hugo Stinnes was its leading spirit, he intimated that his party would give it a chance to apply the principles of the "stabilization program," which the Socialists approved before it was sent to the Reparations Commission.

Expect Vote of Confidence.
The prevailing opinion is that Chancellor Cuno will get a vote of confidence, framed, however, in none too confident phrases, at the close of debate to-morrow evening. The Chancellor referred only once to America, when he remarked, insisting upon the purely economic character of the reparations question, "I have no doubt that in the United States, without whose support a solution seems to be unimaginable, the handling of the problem from the standpoint of the economies will find understanding."

This brought yells such as "Tool of American capitalists!" and "Profiteer!" from the Communists. But while the Socialists retorted, "Business with America is very welcome," the danger of hostile demonstrations by the Reds assembled for the first time in the Reichstag was averted by a large force of police being stationed about the Reichstag, but no trouble ensued.

Inside the great brown and gold auditorium, which was filled with the massive carved and brightly colored coats of arms of the kingdoms and principalities that formed the German empire, he said, he had been taken to a gallery. In the diplomatic tribune sat the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton, who was among the earliest to arrive. Clemenceau was seated in the top row of the front row, and he wrote what you please. They said, "What is that word?" He said, "It is Union. By Union he means democracy. At that time that was a real democracy in the world, a union between the democracies of the world."

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Hamburg-American Now Has German Ship of State

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald. New York Herald Bureau. Berlin, Nov. 24.

"THE Hamburg-American line is a new vessel to its fleet—the German ship of state." That was the comment at the Hotel Adlon, the rendezvous of Americans, on the first appearance of William Cuno, the Hamburg shipping magnate, as Chancellor of Germany.

Generally speaking, the address aroused no great amount of enthusiasm, even among Cuno's ardent partisans, the Populists. On the other hand it was so worded as to awaken the least possible opposition among the Socialists, even if they were to be left in the minority. The Cabinet is virtually dependent. Debate on the Chancellor's speech began after a recess and party conferences.

Debate Follows Speech.
Hergt, a leader of the National Populist party, interpreted Cuno's stand by declaring that his reference to the policy of the Cabinet being based largely upon the first rule of the reparations Commission "marks the first step on the road to reformation of policy from one of passivity toward one of action. The first rule of the reparations Commission is to unite the German people against factional uprisings. Such upheavals are sternly suppressed, no matter what the first rule may be. Hergt further declared that the Chancellor regretted he had been forced to form a Cabinet without the Socialists, but his party, he regarded the fact as a sign of strength."

As expected, the Socialists opened the debate with scathing criticism voiced by the party's spokesman, Dr. Dietrich, who declared that by the formation of the Cabinet the progress socialization had made in the past had been thrown to the winds.

WORKMEN ARE RAZING OLD RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.
Gift of Cornelius Vanderbilt in Use 27 Years.

At Forty-fifth street and Madison avenue stands all that is left of "Old 241," the small factory which was the headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. in America. Workmen were tearing at its vitals yesterday to make way for the new Roosevelt Hotel, a famous in railroad circles, the little red brick building, a dwarf among its towering surroundings, remained above the street level.

It is said that the building owed its existence to the philanthropy of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and over whose shattered walls still breathes the spirit of Vanderbilt, Roosevelt, Cox and Carstensen—four names which are well known to be twenty-seven years a home for every itinerant railroad man, were he president or porter. Its walls have been a school for the young, and the voices of Andrew Carnegie, Chauncey M. Depew and others picturesque and great in the history of the country.

FORMER SALOON MEN RUNNING DRUG STORES
Pharmacists Told of Rivalry Since Dry Law.

Jacob Diner, president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, told a meeting yesterday that former saloonkeepers who are not pharmacists are running drug stores in New York since the State since Prohibition.

The situation is such, he said, that the former saloonkeepers are being driven out of the business by the inferior and dangerous whisky and drugs that these stores are dispensing. More than 300 violations of the law have been reported in the last few months, most of them in drug stores owned by men who are not pharmacists.

BEATEN WHEN ACCUSED OF MOLESTING CHILD
Policeman Rescues John Troll From Crowd.

The neighbors turned out in force last afternoon when Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes came running from the tenement at 151 West Broadway, crying that her child, John Troll, was being molested by a man.

The meeting was called to support a proposed bill limiting ownership of drug stores to registered pharmacists.

PASTOR'S MOTOR KILLS DEER.
The Rev. M. V. Poynter, pastor of the Pine Brook Methodist Episcopal Church of Pine Brook, N. J., was on his way home Thursday night when a big buck appeared in the road in front of him. His motor car struck the animal and knocked him down an embankment. Yesterday morning the deer was found dead in a clump of willows half a mile away.

NAVAL TABLET UNEVEILED.
A bronze tablet erected to the memory of the members of the Second Naval Battalion who lost their lives during the war was unveiled last night at the army in Fifty-second street, New York City. The tablet was unveiled by the Rev. H. H. Stuyvesant, president of the National Association of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Rev. H. H. Stuyvesant, president of the National Association of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Rev. H. H. Stuyvesant, president of the National Association of the Sons of the American Revolution.

CITY COLLEGE BOYS ON LARK TIE UP BROADWAY AND FIFTH AVENUE TRAFFIC

Seventy-five freshmen in costume and 12 sophomores in ordinary clothing, all from the College of the City of New York, caused such traffic congestion in Broadway and Fifth Avenue late yesterday afternoon that the police were forced to close the streets from the West Thirtieth and the West Forty-seventh street stations had to be closed to disperse them. It was difficult, even then, and the youngsters refused to go home until three of them had been arrested and charged with holding a parade without a permit.

The occasion was the sophomore annual carnival, when as many things are done to the freshmen as the freshmen will stand. This was held in the stadium at the college, and then the crowd went downtown in the subway. The band and the freshmen in costume got off at Columbus Circle and marched down Broadway, causing such a crowd to gather that the reserves were sent for. The other group went to Forty-second street and then to the Public Library, where the freshmen were taken to the West Thirtieth street station sent them home.

The parade and the trouble caused great traffic congestion, but no serious hurt and the three boys arrested were taken to the station. The freshmen were taken to the station and the freshmen were taken to the station.

ISMET SAYS INDIA REPUDIATES SULTAN
Telegram From Moslems Promises Support to Kemal.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald. LAUSANNE, Nov. 24.—Ismet Pasha received another telegram to-day from the Moslems of India, which said that the ex-Sultan, in taking refuge with the British at this juncture virtually had abdicated and forfeited the respect of all Moslems.

The Moslems added: "India, forewarned and forearmed against such designs, prays that you convey to Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the National Assembly the complete confidence of India and its enthusiastic support."

LEYGUES DIDN'T SAY PACT WAS DOOMED

Repudiates Interview on French Attitude Towards Naval Agreements.

ISSUES NOT YET DECIDED
Poincare Supports Washington Pacts and Will Ask Early Approval.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald. New York Herald Bureau. Paris, Nov. 24.
Georges Leygues, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, issued a formal denial this afternoon that he had said that the commission had decided to reject the Washington naval treaties. An alleged interview to this effect created attention yesterday. Mr. Leygues denied that he had ever given an interview to the Chicago Tribune, in which the alleged interview originated, and asserted it was a fabrication of the Chicago Tribune's sub-committee that is preparing a report on the clauses of the treaties. This report is not likely to be presented before the end of December, and it is not within the jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Commission to take any regulatory action, the limit of its power being to forward the treaty or treaties to the Chamber with a suggestion of certain reservations. It present these reservations are envisaged as follows:

First—A submission of France's necessity for a greater naval tonnage in view of her position in the world. It is admitted that this does not mean that France has any intention of building battleships for some years. The French will also contend that France's naval interests are greater than those of Italy, and as Premier Mussolini apparently does not intend to have the Italian navy's proportions fixed as low as the Washington treaty, it is not possible for France to accept without reservations that acceptance without reservations would not be practical diplomacy.

Question of Submarines.
Second—A reservation preserving the right to construct submarines in large quantities, sufficient to defend France's long coast line, as well as for the protection of her colonies and interests. This reservation also is linked up with the necessity for the French knowing just what the future status of the United States is in regard to submarines. Third—Interpretation of just what shall constitute merchant ships and the right to search them in time of war.

None of the reservations, according to leaders in the Chamber, can be interpreted as a rebuff to Washington's altruistic effort for peace, and the delay in ratification need not defer other plans in executing the terms of the treaties, as the French tonnage in capital ships is well under the Washington figures, with no money to spend upon new construction, at least for the period of the treaty's tenure.

Poincare Backs Agreement.
PARIS, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—Premier Poincare is holding firm in his intention to support the ratification of the Washington Armament Conference agreements in Parliament. He is authorized to state that he will ask early approval of the pact, but will not go so far, it is stated, as to oppose any reasonable reservation which the Foreign Affairs Committee may report to the Chamber. The Department of Foreign Office expresses confidence that there will be a good majority for ratification, with reservations, and that the treaty will be signed by the end of the year.

TOKIO, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—Another step in the reduction of the army will be taken to-morrow when the Diet will be taken in the retirement of 1,800 officers, 4,000 non-commissioned officers, 25,000 privates and 10,000 workers. During this year and the next two years the army will be reduced by 60,000 men, effecting an annual saving of 40,000,000 yen, or more than 100 million more than offset by the expenditure of 30,000,000 yen on new equipment.

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